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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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BRIEFS

HYDROELECTRIC SCHEME--The building of a medium hydro electric scheme at Tumatumari is to be undertaken, Chairman of the Upper Mazaruni Development Authority, Cde. Bernard Crawford has disclosed. The construction of the Tumatumari Scheme was being undertaken now primarily because it entailed less time in construction and would provide a significant amount of energy, he added. Cde. Crawford however, explained that this Scheme would not be considered an alternative to the Upper Mazaruni Development Authority Hydro Power Scheme. The UMDA Chairman was at the time speaking to engineers at a special luncheon organised by the Guyana Association of Professional Engineers [GAPE] recently. Cde. Crawford disclosed that the local energy authority, which was soon to be legalised, was to conduct a series of activities in collaboration with the World Bank to produce a blueprint for the development of the electrical energy sector. He said that a realistic approach had been adopted to the problem of a reliable source of electrical energy for Guyana. He said that as part of this effort the total rehabilitation of the Guyana Electricity Corporation's thermal equipment was essential for the development of this source of energy. [Excerpt] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 13 Jul 81 pp 8-9]

TURBINE REFURBISHMENT--The Guyana Electricity Corporation entered into a contractual agreement with GEC Turbine Generators Limited of the United Kingdom on July 13, 1981 for the refurbishing of three turbine generating sets at the Kingston 'B' Station. The contract document was signed by Cde. O.A. Baptist, Executive Vice-President, Guystac, and Mr. A. Nuttall, Manager, GEC Turbine Generators Limited (Services Division). Mr. G.W. Samson, Contract Officer of the GEC Turbine Generators Limited and Cde. L. Khan, General Manager, Guyana Electricity Corporation were witnesses to the Agreement. The contract price of 3,250,000 pounds sterling is for the refurbishing of turbine blades on the three turbo generators at the Kingston 'B' Station and related ancillary works. This expenditure, although significant, does not cover all of the maintenance requirements for the Kingston Station but will go a long way in bringing the station to more acceptable operational standards. The refurbishing of the turbines and related works will be spread over a two-year period and Guyanese personnel will be fully involved with the GEC Turbines personnel in all aspects of works done locally. It is expected, however, that a further 2 million pounds sterling will be required to cater for the maintenance and rehabilitation of other equipment at this station in 1981-1982. [Text] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 14 Jul 81 p 1]

ENERGY AUTHORITY--The Energy Act [Act No. 2 of 1981] which brings into being the Guyana National Energy Authority, and the Energy Advisory Council, respectively, was brought into operation yesterday, by an Order issued by Minister of Energy and

Mines, Cde Hubert Jack. The Order has also been published in an Extra Ordinary issue of the Official Gazette yesterday. The Executive Chairman of the GNEA is Cde Bernard Crawford with Cde Abel Felix, M.P., as Vice Chairman. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Guyana National Energy Authority (GNEA) is intended to assist the Minister of Energy and Mines, Cde Hubert Jack, who is the Minister responsible for the Energy Authority, in formulating and implementing policy (and in monitoring the effects of that policy) designed, essentially, to ensure the availability (at appropriate cost) of Energy (in suitable forms and derived from appropriate sources, preferably indigenous and renewable) for maintaining and improving the quality of life of the people of Guyana. The Offices of the Guyana National Energy Authority, which has been suitably structured and staffed, would be located in the UMDA building at 295 Murray Street, Georgetown. The telephone numbers through the switchboard are 69266-7 and 69271-5. [Text] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 16 Jul 81 p 16]

CSO: 3025/182

BRIEFS

TOURISM SLUMP--This year will be a financial disaster for the entire community, the Hon. C.V. (Jim) Woolridge, Minister of Tourism, said yesterday. And supporting that claim, the Bermuda Hotel Association yesterday indicated that over the next two months its member properties stand to lose nearly \$2 million because of low occupancy rates. The reason for such dismal projections involve industrial strife that shook the Island in April, according to both Mr. Woolridge and the Association. "I view the situation as very serious," said Mr. Woolridge. "And I am extremely disappointed because 1981 was going to be even better than 1980, which was our best ever." Executive Vice President of the Bermuda Hotel Association, Mr. Lyndon Clay, said yesterday that the overall position of the Association's 52 member properties was the worst in recent years. He noted that projections for July and August showed a drop of 12,000 tourists. In financial terms this meant a loss of \$1.4 million in hotel rates, \$300,000 in the fixed gratuity levy, and \$70,000 in Government's five percent tax on rooms. "Obviously, on top of this, hotels are going to buy less food and drink from local suppliers, and there is also the money these 12,000 people would have spent elsewhere in the Island," Mr. Clay said: "It's a very, very serious situation. Some hotels have already begun laying off employees." [Excerpts] [Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 16 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 3025/185

GENERAL BLAMES PCC FOR FARC VIOLENCE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Jul 81 p 3-A

[Text] Gen Bernardo Lema Henao, second in command of the Army, asked yesterday that court action be brought against the members of the executive committee of the Communist Party for the violent acts which have taken place lately.

He pointed out that it is they who from the very capitol of the republic direct these acts of subversion, openly, freely and with impunity.

He added that those who are under the control of the Communist Party cannot seek peace. He was referring to the amnesty the government has granted to groups which have taken up arms.

Lema Henao made a statement on the television newscast TV-HOY following a meeting of high-ranking military officers who had analyzed the public order situation in the country, specifically, the events which took place last week in Caqueta when seven noncommissioned and two commissioned officers of the Army died in an ambush set by the self-named Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces, FARC.

He said that the subversive groups have challenged the armed forces and that the armed forces are prepared to respond to that challenge.

"I believe that what they have done is a response to another response. The national government and the Colombian Army have offered peace. The response has been war; we accept the challenge. It is war and the consequences are seen in the loss of lives. It is bloodshed. We hope that our men's blood will not be sterile, that it will give rise to a national awareness and will lead us to solve Colombia's problems. But we accept the challenge," Lema Henao said.

Gen Lema Henao then answered a TV-HOY question as to whether the country has failed to show solidarity with the armed forces at this time:

"That is the truth. There has been a lack of solidarity. Perhaps it is a lack of awareness or a lack of understanding or a reluctance to become involved or a desire to remain neutral or perhaps it is cowardice. But we are carrying out our responsibility. We want everyone in Colombia to be responsible, that is, to assume responsibility because this war is going to continue as long as those who are really responsible for the war and the killings are not brought to trial. I am telling you and the country listening, that the people who are really guilty are not being tried.

"It is necessary to try the central committee of the Communist Party which has sponsored violent action in Colombia; which has shed the blood of the peasants; which has ambushed troops and which here, from Bogota, directs subversion freely, openly and with impunity. It is because of this that the response to amnesty has been war, because they do not allow those who are under their control to seek peace. They need Colombia to be bathed in blood. They need to have a democratic system exchanged for another system by violent means. We have to try those who are really guilty of violence in Colombia. They are not the troops of our Army, it is not these honorable men."

In answer to a question by Daladier Osorio as to a possible passiveness on the part of the courts, Lema Henao said that all Colombians bear some of the guilt with regard to the responsibility of the country to save our people.

"Let us not say it is just the courts, let us say that we Colombians all bear some of the guilt and that all of us have to face the responsibility of saving our people from this violence, because this challenge we have to contend with, this challenge to war by armed men of violence, must unfortunately be answered in like form: with arms."

9204

CSO: 3010/1584

COUNTRY SECTION

COLOMBIA

NEW POLICE CHIEF FOR LA GUAJIRA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Jul 81 p 2-A



[Text] Col Augusto Garcia Plata was named new chief of police of La Guajira and will take over the position shortly. Garcia Plata previously held the position of chief of the fire department of Bogota.

9204

CSO: 3010/1584

GOVERNMENT CREATES ANTITERRORIST BRIGADE IN OIJ

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 1 Jul 81 p 4a

/Text/ An antiterrorist brigade, which will serve as an "intelligence corps," has begun operating in the Judicial Investigation Organization (OIJ), it was announced yesterday.

The size and makeup of this new police organization is not known.

According to official spokesmen, its objectives include analyzing, evaluating, and classifying information regarding clandestine movements, such as the one discovered recently here.

Thus, it is expected the government will have adequate means of combatting the activities of terrorist groups at a given moment.

To date and for various reasons the judicial police has participated in investigations of serious acts of terrorism.

However, recently and as a result of the events of 12 June, in which three Civil Guardsmen, a taxi driver, and a terrorist died in San Jose, there has been a clamor over the need to create a special antiterrorist group.

In revealing the creation of the antiterrorist team, it was announced that the team will collect information and provide leads and evidence on individuals suspected of being connected with movements of this type. It will have available a data bank with information on persons involved in terrorist acts, their radius of action, and their principal connections.

The idea is to facilitate the work of the investigator when acts similar to those which have occurred in this country in recent months take place.

It is stated in investigative circles that a great many operations aimed at breaking up terrorist organizations have failed because of the lack of precise information on their members.

The operation of the brigade is designed to avoid this difficulty. It is probably composed of two groups: one in charge of planning and the other in charge of executing plans.

Regarding the new group, the minister of security, Arnulfo Carmona, stated that the use of the term "intelligence" appears to be imprecise as it has always been associated with the National Security organization.

He asserted that the judicial police should be trained to deal with common crime.

He reiterated the possibility that the use of the term "intelligence" could acquire a new connotation in the judicial branch of government.

In other circles of National Security it was learned that it is true that every police organization has its own internal "intelligence" service. However, it was understood that the new organization will have to coordinate political aspects of investigations with National Security at any given moment.

Suspects

At the same time it was reported in the OIJ that the number of suspects involved in the recently dismantled terrorist organization has reached 17. Up to last week there were 12 who had been handed over to the courts on suspicion of involvement.

In judicial circles it was said yesterday that only six are being accused of the murder of the three policemen and the taxi driver on 12 Jun in Guadalupe and La Uruca respectively.

The six are Alexandra Bonilla Leiva, Magally Salazar Nassar, Viviana Gallardo Camacho, Miguel Regueira Edelman, Carlos Bonilla Hernandez, and Maria Antonia Rivera Lizano.

Five of them refused to talk and Bonilla Hernandez denied the charges.

All of them are also charged with disturbing the peace, threatening the security of the nation, violation of constitutional order, and defiance of the state.

Gallardo Camacho is also being charged with forgery and using false documents.

Arraignment is secret in this case. It was expected that evidence to support the charges would be presented yesterday, but there was only a police report on the happenings.

The Same Guerrilla Group

Judicial police spokesmen asserted that these people were part of the same terrorist group that participated in the 17 March attempt against the U.S. marine guards that had the code name "Aguila;" the attack on the Honduran Embassy, known as "Vieja," on 17 March; and the "Guaro" operation of 12 June, which was broken up and apparently was aimed at a liquor dealer.

The head of the group was Carlos Enrique Solano, known in the movement as Amilcar or Cario, who died in the 12 June incident. The young woman named Gallardo Camacho is said to have used the names of Daniela and Vera in the actions.

Finally, it was learned that the investigations have led to the discovery of five safehouses and the confiscation of 4 automatic weapons, 12 homemade incendiary bombs, 12 revolvers; ammunition, and fragmentation grenades.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC GOALS

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Jul 81 p 2a

[Text] An annual growth rate of 5 or 6 percent in national productivity will be the principal goal of the National Liberation Party, Luis Alberto Monge, presidential candidate of his party, announced yesterday.

The Liberation leader announced this objective yesterday at a lunch in the Colon International Center with business leaders who support his candidacy.

In revealing some of the features of his economic policy, Monge said that in order to attain the increase in production, he will try to stabilize the colon, provide incentives for investments by industry, and increase labor productivity.

He also announced that he will provide better transportation and an increased supply of energy, endeavor to establish sensible external tariffs, and attempt to obtain greater access to international markets.

Stabilization

The presidential candidate said he would adopt various measures in order to stabilize the economy. He said that he proposed to carry out a cautious monetary and credit policy.

The principal task is to avoid having the public sector, especially the government, serve itself, so to speak, with a tablespoon of disposable credit, leaving only the crumbs for the private sector."

But he also said that "the private sector should refrain from bringing undue pressure on the Central Bank to issue too much money and put it at the disposition of private enterprise."

He said that he would try to stabilize the exchange rate of the colon, although he also said that "this does not mean a return to the fetish of a fixed, unchangeable rate of exchange."

"In an economy that is open and small, such as that of Costa Rica, always exposed to external forces, it is inevitable for the exchange rate to experience changes," he remarked.

Nevertheless, he made it clear that such modifications will originate in the fluctuations of international economics and not as a consequence of the improvisations of the monetary authorities or stock market speculators.

He also said he proposes to put public finances in order in view of the observation that in 1981 the total deficit of the public sector will reach 5.2 billion colones and in 1982 the deficit of the central government alone is estimated at 4.5 billion colones.

Increase in Production

Monge said that all of these measures will be adopted along with the effort to obtain an increase in domestic production, because "the serious unemployment problems, the balance of payments and inflation cannot be solved and their social and political consequences cannot be avoided without a rapid increase in production."

He mentioned the potentiality which this country has for increasing and diversifying production by providing a vigorous impetus to agriculture; exploiting marine resources; strengthening manufacturing; exploiting mining resources; and promoting the tourist industry.

But according to the candidate none of this can be put into action without assisting domestic producers and converting industry into a source of jobs production, and investment.

He also expressed the opinion that it is essential to fight to guarantee ready access to foreign markets for domestic producers paying attention to strengthening regional trade and to the search for new markets for our exports without abandoning the markets for our traditional products.

Equity

"To increase production just to increase it makes no sense. The purpose of this great crusade to increase national production must be none other than improving the living conditions of all Costa Ricans," Monge told the businessmen.

He added that four fields will demand his specific attention: increasing the production of public housing; strengthening cooperatives; promoting new small and medium-size businesses; and transferring land held by the Institute of Lands and Colonization to farmers "to multiply privately-owned farms by means of an eminently democratic process."

Finally, he postulated four principles which he said will govern his regime: strict morality, dedication and hard work, reflection and study aimed at avoiding improvisations and recklessness, and a constructive dialogue to guarantee effective participation.

TANK MANEUVER ACTIVITIES, TRAINING REPORTED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Jul 81 pp 34-37

[Article by Mario Rodriguez]

[Text] Just a few minutes before the start of "artillery training for attack" we talked to one of the umpires, Capt Manuel Estupinan, concerning the features of the maneuver which was to be executed by a small motorized infantry unit of the Central Army.

From Hill 25, located on one side of the range, we had a perfect view of the broad strip of terrain where the "offensive combat" operation would unfold momentarily as a decisive test in which the small unit would have to demonstrate its combat skill and cohesion.

"In a maneuver, such as this one," we were told by Captain Estupinan, "all of the procedures learned during the days of combat training are utilized. This, you, might say, is a practical evaluation of what they have learned.

"On the other hand, the topic chosen for the maneuver, that is to say, offensive from the move under conditions of mass annihilation weapons employment. requires great skill on the part of commanders and staffs plus a high level of cohesion on the part of the personnel."

The officer explained to us then that the fundamental objectives include checking the organization and direction of combat operations by the staff of the minor unit, the efficiency achieved in combat firing, as well as the implementation of political work and party activities during the development of the offensive.

A radio conversation interrupted our talk:

"Thunderclap. Thunderclap. This is Apache. QSA. Over."

"Commence!"

"The 'war' is now beginning" we were told by Captain Estupinan who added: "The moment of truth has come."

Several signal rockets rose into the sky while thick columns of dust marked the advance of our troops.

We Will Do the Job

Lt Fidel Soto Rodriguez, the leader of one of the minor units participating in the operation, told us, before starting out, that the fighting men are prepared to execute a magnificent demonstration of skill and mastery.

"The terrain presents some rather difficult features," he told us, "because there are areas with lots of swamps, mudholes, and marabou.

"In spite of that I am sure that we will accomplish our mission with complete success."

"Why are you so sure?" we asked him.

"Very simple, everybody knows his job!"

"You, for example, by simply witnessing a certain event will know whether to come up with a good or a bad report. I know my job, which, by the way, is quite complex, because it means working with people. The long hours of combat and political training, with each one of them, enabled me to get to know them very intimately and even to determine their capabilities. This is why I tell you this and, please, make note of it so that you will not forget that we are going to do our job."

We were ready with another question when the young officer excused himself because he had to go someplace else. The preparations for the "offensive" required his presence.

There was only enough time for us to tell him that our next meeting would be over there, in that area.

To the Attack

The powerful fists of steel of our ground forces advanced between the AT artillery and the AA artillery which now came at maximum speed with their prime movers.

Overcoming various obstacles, the tanks approached the line of attack in order then, through the skillful maneuvers of their drivers, to deploy in perfect combat order.

The AT artillery had gone into action moments before. In a display of good cooperation with the other attacking forces, the artillerymen hit the first targets showing up on the horizon.

From the CP we were able to watch the work of the staff which was characterized by constant activity. And that means a lot because the staff officers have the responsibility for directing combat operations with every bit of precision. Defeat or victory also depends on them.

"Those fellows on the left flank are falling behind," the maneuver director commented, while at the same time instructing one of the umpires to take the necessary measures.

The order arrived immediately: "Tiger. Tiger. This is Leopard. QSA. Over."

"Go into second and advance at 1,500-1,600 rpm. The offensive on your front cannot be halted."

The artillery preparation, which had begun earlier along the entire front, is now shifted further in depth, an opportunity which the tanks and the infantry exploit to break into the enemy defenses.

During this episode, the sappers [engineers] played a decisive role. The explosive charges, placed with great precision, produced the expected results. This was undoubtedly a real artillery preparation.

The small unit of Lieutenant Soto advanced without any major interruptions on the right flank with the direct support of the tanks.

At this precise moment we recalled the words of the young officer when, before starting to go into action, he told us: "I am sure we will do the job!"

Inch by inch, the infantrymen, overcoming the various obstacles, advanced without interruption in depth. From our positions we observed the accurate fire of the rocket launchers, the automatic rifles, and the machineguns.

Everybody agreed: "This time not a single target will be left standing."

At the scheduled time, the entire small unit occupied an advantageous line from which it would be able to repulse the enemy counterattack.

Those "fellows from the north" were stopped while the offensive of our troops continues at a fast pace in the direction indicated, now wiping out the reserves that were landed from the sea.

With great skill and daring blows, the small motorized infantry unit accomplishes its mission. Before it is the beach.

We Did the Job!

The dialogue interrupted several hours earlier is now renewed in a lively fashion. Once again we are talking to Lt Fidel Soto; he is muddy all over but he is smiling. He saluted us and then we asked him: "Well, did you do the job?"

"I should say so," replied Soto, adding: "We did not leave a single target standing."

For him, the man responsible for training his subordinates, there cannot be any superficiality in training.

"During our training days, I always told the men that we must achieve maximum perfection in training and that this means that we must repeat our procedures as often as necessary.

"I never was in favor of doing things the easy way; and so we can now be proud of the results we achieved.

"My subordinates know better than I that the key to success is precisely in the heart and in the determination you display. That will save us much blood in war if the enemy should dare attack us."

"But that certainly is not all?"

"Of course not. I believe that there is a secret that I always share with the rest of the officers."

"A secret among hundreds of officers?"

"Yes."

"And what is this all about?"

"Very easy. Between the fighting men and me there is the most complete identity. This is fundamental because we are not just concerned with educating our subordinates but we want them to feel the authority, comradeship, and the demands expressed by the leader."

And he concluded:

"This is why I always say that this is my secret, a secret which has yielded good results for me."

From Enlisted Man to Commander

Sgt 2nd Cl Jorge Felix Canizares comes from the 17th callup of the SMG [General Military Service]. Every since he arrived at the unit as a young communist, Canizares has set himself the goal to be one of its best fighting men.

During the very first days as enlisted man he realized that active service was something that demanded maximum responsibility which is why he worked hard to learn everything he had to know from the very first day of his combat training on.

"It was not easy," he commented and added, "however, with the help of the comrades and with hard work I managed to attain the objective."

"And how did you get to be leader of this small unit?"

"Well, that was rather unexpected, the way it might happen in combat. When we were getting ready for the maneuver, the commander of the small unit became sick and had to leave. One of us had to take his place as leader and they picked me. In the beginning I thought that I could not cope with this new assignment but the comrades gave me every support. Look, Jorge, just go ahead and do not worry, we will help you. And so it was. I did not have the slightest trouble during the maneuver; we all acted as one man."

A slight smile appeared on the face of the young fighting man. Without him telling us, we detected a real feeling of satisfaction in his gesture. And it could not be otherwise because there is nothing more stimulating than the knowledge that you have done your duty.

When we returned to the CP, we observed a really festive atmosphere. The percentage figure established for hitting the targets had been attained and, according to the umpires, the troops had performed the way they were expected to perform.

There were embraces and congratulations and there was a pledge to continue as they had worked until now, with a slogan that is a very urgent one: Raising the level of combat training in an indispensable requirement for victory.

5058

CSO: 3010/1602

SOCIALIST EMULATION AMONG FAR PILOTS REPORTED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Jul 81 pp 28-31

[Article by Jorge Luis Blanco: "Competition in the Clouds"]

[Text] The combat pilot pulled the control stick toward himself and the aircraft commenced a steep climb in search of the clouds. The violent supercharge pressed his body against the back of the seat. Once the aircraft was stabilized and on returning to base, the aviator pushed the radio button:

"Mission accomplished," he reported to the flight controller. "Air-ground rockets destroyed target. Returning home."

"I copy, 257," came the reply from the control tower. "Congratulations. I can see that you do not want to lose your vanguard status; but your comrades are also competing so you had better be careful at any rate."

The pilot smiled while beginning his maneuver in search of the wide strip of concrete representing the runway.

Competition

How is socialist competition developing among pilots?

We asked this question several times without ever getting an adequate answer. This is why we decided to go to the place where we can find the defenders of our sky. They, the fighting men themselves, would be able to dispel any doubts.

On the day of our visit to that FAR [Revolutionary Air Force] unit, the flight line looked like one big beehive; there was a constant coming and going of tank trucks and electric power trucks, along with hard-working technicians and mechanics who checked out the combat aircraft to make sure that everything was in proper order. The pilots, wearing their flight suits, were engaged in friendly conversation in the standby area.

"Everybody is competing here," we were told by the deputy commander for political activities of a squadron. "It is the same on the ground and in the air where gravity does not hold you down."

They are not competing for the simple sake of competition. Behind that term is the pledge to improve the level of combat training and readiness. This activity, in the

course of which the best receive just recognition for their efforts, is the right thermometer for measuring the pledge to defend the country.

When the combat pilot sights a target and releases the bombs and rockets, he does not think that, in destroying the target, his competition pledge has been accomplished and that he will be rewarded accordingly; he goes much further: He is happy because his training is good, the knowledge acquired is successfully used in practice and, therefore, the possibilities of defeat in combat are reduced.

Naturally, there is tremendous enthusiasm in everyone regarding socialist competition. Everybody wants to achieve the status of vanguard--a very logical ambition; but above all, they are placing team success above individual interest. This is why it is much more natural for them to listen to conversations about the best flight or squadron, rather than the numbers of those who lead this dynamic activity.

Capt Orestes Travieso, a first-line pilot and vanguard member of the FAR during the 1978-1979 training year, is a specific example of what we have just said. When we asked him about the motives that made him attain that distinction he was at first trying not to talk about himself personally.

"In each squadron," he said, "you engage in competition with your heart. This activity is like an itch that does not stop. But everybody is very happy. To a great degree, the success is due to the enthusiasm and dedication of the commanders who, supported by the party organizations and the UJC [Union of Young Communists], get the most out of socialist competition."

At any rate, Capt Orestes Travieso was not completely able to avoid talking about the wonderful moments of satisfaction which he experienced when he was selected a vanguard member of the FAR.

"That distinction," I must confess, surprised me. I had worked during the training year like the rest of my comrades. I saw no difference. We had all devoted identical efforts to raising the combat readiness level."

This veteran pilot of the FAR simply could not speak with anything but modesty. He did not mention his participation in the First Party Congress maneuvers where he was also selected a vanguard member of a squadron because of the meritorious results achieved in air-ground rocket firing and in other missions accomplished with insuperable mastery.

He is sorry that he was unable to participate in the competition in connection with the "20th Anniversary of the Triumph of the Revolution" Military Review "because I was sick and it was raining on that day and I could not be in my aircraft over the parade ground. But I am happy that my comrades complied with their pledges and that the people on that memorable day admired our formidable combat machine."

Pledge

To be outstanding in socialist competition, a pilot must achieve positive results in each of the subject headings included in his pledge. The latter is prepared on the basis of the main materials of the combat and political training program.

"The pilots," Capt Juan Alberto Mendez explained to us, "are given flight training and they are taught how to arrive punctually at the ramp and how properly to handle the starting procedure, the taxiing, takeoff, landing, and other things."

Firing practice is a very demanding thing. A firing practice director who sits along the firing range checks the pilots out; he determines the accuracy achieved in launching rockets or bombs. After the exercise has been completed, on that same day, he communicates the individual results during a meeting attended by unit leaders and other specialists. In this way, in addition to providing dynamic impetus for competition, it is possible to detect and eliminate any possible deficiencies immediately.

Marxist-Leninist training is also a fundamental thing. Great efforts are devoted to this subject. Every day, the lectures and seminars improve in terms of quality with a notable improvement in the material study base. The topics of scientific communism, taught during the 1980-1981 training year, have aroused great interest on the part of all pilots and the grades achieved confirm that.

Honesty

Above all, a pilot must be characterized by his honesty. This is a quality which he must never abandon, even in the most difficult situations. He must report any difficulty he encounters and that must be a permanent concern and moreover we must keep in mind that, when he takes off and enters the world of the clouds, he is alone with his fighting machine, without any other witness to his own conscience.

If, for certain reasons, he does not manage to accomplish a certain assignment, he must report that, so that the situation may be analyzed and so that pertinent measures may be taken to eliminate any possible errors he may have made.

It is possible that his honesty might cause him to lose his status as outstanding competition member but it is more important for his experience to be revealed so that he--and the other pilots--will not make the same mistake in the future. The experience of one individual--says an old aviation axiom--must constitute the experience of all. In this way we will not only improve combat readiness but we will also make it possible not to lose lives unnecessarily.

Among the questions most heavily covered during the development of competition, constituting one of the decisive subject areas, we have the situation existing in flight, in other words, all of those negative aspects which come up while a mission is being accomplished. For example, the pilot might miscalculate at the moment of landing and that can cause fatal accidents.

On that aspect, Capt Esteban Llanez, a combat pilot for the past 14 years, told us a few things.

"The competition pledges of the pilots also include as important requirements the idea of not making any wrong assumptions in flight. Of course, the individual is not always responsible for these situations but technical imperfections can become involved here.

"We cannot be mechanical when it comes to analyzing a comrade who has made a miscalculation. For example, you might have a case where a pilot with little experience undershoots, as we say, the runway as he approaches it. It would not be fair for him to be evaluated by the same yardstick as the yardstick that is being applied to a pilot with 12 or 13 years of experience.

"I recall that a comrade said on one occasion that our analysis of competition resembled meetings devoted to the exchange of experiences. I am sure that this is so because, when a person is told that he made a mistake in his piloting functions on such and such a day, he is not only being informed of a deficiency in his competition pledge but at the same time the others are also shown what not to do and how to avoid such mistakes."

Clear Skies

Lt Andres Valle has been a fighter pilot for 3 years. During that time he was selected a vanguard member of his flight on several occasions which is why his photo has almost earned a permanent place in the unit's "Lenin-Marti" room.

"I try very hard to discharge all my obligations. That is the secret for achieving success in competition," he told us as we approached him while he was getting ready to climb the ladder into the cockpit of his fighter plane.

"If you work well," he continued, "competition will also go well. Of course, you have to understand what this activity means. Well, we can see that in our unit which day after day improves its combat capacity."

Lt Andres Valle finished adjusting his flight suit and with agile movements he sat down in the seat of the modern MiG-21.

Minutes later we saw the aircraft gain altitude and approach the place where a new mission was awaiting the pilot for the good results to be achieved as part of the competition to keep the sky clean of enemies.

5058

CSO: 3010/1602

BM-21 UNIT FIELD EXERCISE, TRAINING DESCRIBED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 14 Jun 81 pp 33-37

[Article by Pablo Noa]

[Text] "Imagine, if you will, 40 missiles fired one right after the other at an incredible speed, with an interval of only a few seconds.

"Comrades who fought alongside the Angolan people against aggression report that when the BM-21 went into action night was turned into day wherever they were fired and that they gave off a strange sound that of itself caused the enemy troops to flee in panic...."

The young officer who spoke to us thus is truly devoted to his unit and especially to rocketry, which is his particular branch of service.

Hardly more than a year and a half ago, Sublieutenant Rogelio Monzon—for that is his name--was a student at the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] Comandante Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School. When he finished his studies there, he was assigned to a BM-21 unit where we met him on the 26th of one month. The month itself is unimportant; what does matter is the circumstances in which he was acting and what his duties were.

His outfit had been in the field for several days and nights, performing long hours of difficult work in order to broaden each soldier's practical knowledge of his combat mission.

In the unexpected situation that had been thrust upon him and was to test him, Monzon was full of optimism. The chief of his small unit had to go away and Monzon was his replacement. The field exercise was already in full swing when he took over.

Inside the area where his force was concentrated, Monzon constantly went from one place to another, inspecting the equipment and instructing the squad leaders.

In keeping with the plan that had been set, the work of the party and UJC [Union of Young Communists] organizations was to provide support for specific tasks prior to field operations and throughout the exercise. This gave the unit's members an opportunity to learn how to react fittingly in each situation as it arose.

During the planning stage of combat operations, the members of the various teams were seized by a desire to fulfill their respective tasks completely. The head of each gun crew therefore demanded careful attention to even the smallest details, in order to insure success.

And They Did Succeed

The manner in which the men held the main firing positions and the expert fashion in which they handled the combat techniques, enabled them to meet the time standards established for setting up each gun. As a result, the report "Ready on the firing line!" rang out from their position.

From that moment on, Pvt Ulises Duarray, with his radio equipment, would continuously send and receive from the command post orders as to the firing data.

Pvt Carlos Albarto Izquierdo, a computer operator, followed everything closely.

Because of the duties they were to perform during the maneuver, the two we have mentioned were responsible for a large part of the equipment's successful firing. A slight error would have been sufficient to spoil everything.

This time, as on other occasions, everything was done properly.

Sublieutenant Monzon did not miss a trick. With great precision and assurance he issued the pertinent order for firing.

Amid feverish action, each fighter performed his varied duties that would spell victory. Pvt Juan Smith Olivera, who concentrates entirely on his work, says that when on maneuvers he feels as though he were "at a party."

That young man, whose service in the FAR started in 1979, deems it a source of pride and joy for any citizen to have military training to be able to defend his country and socialism by means of arms, if the need arises.

"This affords one a chance that must not be lost," he stated. "This is where we must prove that we have really assimilated the theoretical training given us and that we are capable of getting maximum results from the techniques and the military equipment entrusted to us."

Pvts Lazaro Lopez and Lazaro Vergara, both on Smith's staff, chimed in but did so without halting their digging of a shelter.

One of them spoke of the role that the habits and rules of conduct and discipline in the FAR play in the general training of young persons. The other one mentioned the collective spirit of unity and the ties of deep friendship that are created.

While these things were being said, the first BM-21 crews were firing. From their positions, they beat down the "enemy" who was attacking us.

Shortly thereafter, they went over and occupied their reserve firing positions.

Once again the commands were called out. The soldiers ran to their guns. After disengaging them from their respective sites, they went to the vehicles. They quickly assumed the preestablished marching order and took off toward other firing positions.

From Other Firing Positions

In keeping with the tactical thinking on which the exercise was based, the enemy was countered hard. Our artillery units occupy positions on the most advantageous terrain, so as to wipe him out completely.

One after another, the explanations of their missions were given to the batteries. They had been worked out by the officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men who comprise each unit.

Those were moments of extreme tenseness. Everyone was awaiting whatever might befall.

Exactly as Sublieutenant Monzon has said things would happen, a shell came, and another, and still another, followed by many more.... In a mere matter of seconds the scene changed completely. A sound that fell on one's ears like a different, rough and violent tune brought to mind the tales told by the international artillerymen.

Then came the news that "the enemy" along that battlefield was wiped out.

Then orders were given to support the counterattack of an FAR unit which was defending itself near the BM-21.

But before that action was launched, the crew of the fourth gun--which consisted of Raul O'Reilly, Andres Blanco, Jose Manuel Martinez, and Raul Fuentes--were congratulated by those in command and by their comrades for the successful outcome of their action. Everyone recognized that their performance had been outstanding.

The communications personnel and the phone and computer operators also had done meritorious work.

Some hours later, the outcome of the counterattack and the overwhelming defeat inflicted on the enemy forces would be common knowledge. The manifestations of joy were spontaneous. Field reports were read, speeches were made to the troops, congratulatory embraces were exchanged, slogans were passed around, and, without one being able to say whence they came, conga drums and cowbells appeared.

With the same spirit of orderliness and discipline with which they had come to the field, the small units' members began to prepare their return to permanent quarters. They were happy that they had fulfilled their role just as they had set out to do, and, as a political worker said, had attained "positive results as in the field exercise."

9870

CSO: 3010/1551

DEVELOPMENT OF NICKEL INDUSTRY IN MOA DESCRIBED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 14 Jun 81 pp 42-43

[AIN feature article by Lino Luben Perez: "Nickel for Development"]

[Text] The new nickel processing plant being built with Soviet technical assistance in the Punta Gorda area of northeast Holguin Province, at Moa, is huge. Its lateritic deposits are among the largest of any of the world's surface mines, making extraction easier and more economical.

Shortly after construction is completed within the current 5-year period, the industry will begin annual production of 30,000 metric tons of that strategic mineral which commands high prices on the world market and is used mostly in the chemical and food industries.

Initial work began in 1976, after Cuban specialists had drawn up the technical design and the GiproNickel Institute of Leningrad had prepared the projects for this investment of hundreds of million pesos, most of which will be in the form of equipment and engineering from the USSR.

The construction work has been entrusted to Empresa Constructora Integral Numero Tres, which employs approximately 10,000 workers from throughout Cuba who came to Moa to conquer nature and contribute to the industrial development of a country that possesses little in the way of resources.

The new nickel plant, known as Project 304, will be Cuba's most complex industry, surpassing even the Karl Marx cement factory in Cienfuegos. The investment program also calls for the construction of another plant that will be built with CEMA assistance.

There will be more experience by then and there will be the essential infrastructure to supply everything needed, from prefabricated concrete parts to carpentry items, general construction materials and installations that will serve social ends.

None of the above existed when Sergey Yakovlevich Kireyev, who heads the Soviet advisers in Moa, arrived at these promising red lands with the specific mission of furthering Cuba's economic development as outlined by the First Communist Party Congress.

The forests there began to yield to the planned installations, one after another, such as the 60th Anniversary of the Leninist Komsomol Support Base, which is one of the six national UJC crash projects in Moa and in which the rookie workers accomplished in 1980 a real feat of endeavor.

The plant is the first one of its kind built in our country. It was inaugurated on 24 July 1978, which means that the normal adjustment and start-up period was reduced to the barest minimum, and within less than 2 years production already exceeded all estimates.

At about that same time, construction of the Nuevo Mundo dam, located at an exceptional topographic site, was undertaken. It has a capacity of 141 million cubic meters of water and is located in a mountainous area on the north side of the range that bears the same name which has slopes of as much as 450 meters.

While on the one hand large-scale work had to be undertaken--including the mechanical combine, the living quarters program and the port's enlargement--other but no less important work had to be done: roads from Moa to Punta Gorda; a 220-kilowatt substation; a block-manufacturing plant; sifting plants, crushing plants; and camps.

The long list made up by the nickel plant's chief engineer, Julio Cesar Frandin, included cement silos, schools and other installations serving social purposes, a 120-room hotel now under construction, and a tile factory.

The investment plan for this year calls for more than 30 million pesos that are to be devoted by the Ministry of Basic Industry to the new installation, the area of which measures 1,020,000 square meters and comprises 11 construction complexes, a project in which brigades from several provinces are working.

In January alone, the builders, in addition to casting more than 7,400 tons of monolithic concrete, set up approximately 1,500 metric tons of metal structures as well as of equipment and monolithic concrete, thereby surpassing by 5 percent the technological and economic program.

The rate of execution already achieved, at the outset of the Year of the 20th Anniversary of Giron, could not be more satisfying to the devoted men and women who are accomplishing what may be termed, quite specifically, the great work of the 5-year period--thanks to the fraternal help provided by the Soviet Union.

9870

CSO: 3010/1551

BRIEFS

DWELLINGS IN ANGOLA--By virtue of two contracts signed at the headquarters of the Caribe Union of Construction Enterprises in Havana, the Cuban Construction Enterprise will build a total of 2140 dwellings in Angola. The contracts were signed by Augusto Mateus Lope-Rosas, a leading official in the Ministry of Construction of Angola, and Sabino Castañeda, director of the Cuban Construction Enterprise in Luanda. The Angolan deputy minister of construction, Fonseca Santo, announced that Cuban internationalists would build 140 dwellings in Luanda and 2000 in the provinces of Benguela, Huambo, Cuanza Sul, Bie, Moxico and Lunda Sul. Work is scheduled to start in October this year, and the project will consist of five-story apartment buildings using the E-15 technology. What's more, the two governments have approved the constitution of the Joint Angolan-Cuban Techno-Girón Enterprise, which will begin work before the year ends. [Text] [Havana CUBA-ECONOMIC NEWS in English Jun 81 p 7]

SANCTI SPIRITUS CONSTRUCTION--The Ministry of Construction is carrying out a large-scale program worth 55 029 300 pesos in Sancti Spiritus province. The plan includes work at the Uruguay white paper mill, reconstruction of roads in the Escambray Mountains, construction of the provincial clinical-surgical and gynecological-obstetrics teaching hospital, the airport of the provincial capital and finishing 603 dwellings. Sancti Spiritus has five building enterprises, which have fulfilled their plan for the first quarter of 1981 by 106 percent, for a ten-percent increase over the same period in 1980, and they have done so with three percent less workers, but productivity has increased by 13 percent. The enterprises are also working on three hotels, the Gran Panel IV prefabricated sections plant, the experimental sugarcane station, the rock crushing plant of El Yigre, the water purification plant, an old people's home, the school for basic training in sports, a honey and beeswax factory, and other projects. [Text] [Havana CUBA-ECONOMIC NEWS in English Jun 81 p 8]

NEW MARTI AIR TERMINAL--The blueprints for a new terminal building, which will be built as part of the general remodelling of José Martí International Airport, are finished and ready to be handed over to investors. They were made by Soviet specialists. The functional design of the future terminal will enable the airport to handle 1600 passengers an hour, which is double the present capacity. The new building will have two sections, one for domestic flights and the other for international flights, plus restaurants, cafeterias, storerooms and other public service facilities. Telescopic platforms will be used to go outside the building. The

aircraft parking facilities will be able to accomodate 23 planes of the IL-62, IL-18, AN-24 and Yak-40 models. The cost of remodelling the airport is estimated at 200 million pesos, and it is expected that it will go into service at the beginning of the 1986-90 period. [Text] [Havana CUBA-ECONOMIC NEWS in English Jun 81 p 8]

SANTIAGO TEXTILE MILL--The textile plant being built with Soviet help in Santiago de Cuba is designed to produce 80 million square meters of fabric. However, at a meeting to analyze how construction was progressing, it was suggested that the large plant might be able to turn out as many as 100 million square meters. The analysis showed that in April construction work was at 90 percent of the plan, whereas assembly work was at 50 percent, for an overall 83 percent fulfillment of the plan. Fulfillment of the plan from the time the project started stands at 93 percent, which represents 4 199 500 pesos' worth of work. The mill is expected to be completed by July 26, 1983, the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Garrison. [Text] [Havana CUBA-ECONOMIC NEWS in English Jun 81 p 9]

CSO: 3020/133

BISHOP WARNS OF MANY GUISES OF IMPERIALIST OPPOSITION

St George's THE NEW JEWEL in English 25 Jun 81 p 2

[Text]

'Imperialism comes in all kinds of shapes and sizes, and we have to be conscious of them, Comrade Leader Maurice Bishop as he addressed thousands of Revolutionaries at Queens Park on Heroes Day.

One of these sizes, Comrade Maurice emphasised, is the use of CORRUPT TRADE UNION LEADERS who have received training from the CIA in the form of AIFLD courses. Elements who have opposed the benefits and progress of the Revolution, and who will 'sell their Mother's souls for a penny', as he described them.

Another category which Imperialism uses, the Comrade Leader went on, is the unpatriotic, reactionary elements of the local Bourgeoisie who are seeking power. These elements are afraid to lose their Economic Base and that is why they are against Profit-sharing for Workers and are opposing the Land Reform programme. These elements don't realise Comrade Maurice noted, that the single most important element in relation to their big interests is 'living labour'.

These are the same ones who oppose Women's rights, never think of training workers to read and write, don't want to pay taxes, and are opposed to all the programmes of the Revolution which are in the interest of the working people.

Imperialism also uses the most corrupt, backward and reactionary elements in the Civil Service, and some of the big foreign Multi-National Companies, Comrade Maurice reminded the masses. Also coupled with this is the use of local Lumpen and criminal elements.

Comrade Maurice further went on to state that Imperialism had set down and explained exactly how they hoped to turn back the Revolution and reminded them of the recent propaganda through CBS television in New York, the Mercenaries being trained in Miami, and the continual mounting pressures brought on our Revolution externally.

In the words of our Comrade leader, a united, conscious, organised, and vigilant people can never be defeated. FREE GRENADIANS will put 'Heavy, heavy manners' on any one who dares to try to turn back our glorious Revolution.

LUCAS: GUATEMALA WILL NEVER INVADE BELIZE

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] "Guatemala will never invade Belize. We are not an aggressive nation, nor do we have any interest in destroying the inhabitants of Belize, since they are our brothers" President Lucas Garcia said yesterday commenting on the prospective independence of that territory.

The president was interviewed by reporters in the presidential palace after he informed foreign diplomats and representatives about the agrarian reform program which is being developed in this country, which will benefit millions of Guatemalans.

He was questioned specifically regarding recent declarations of the prime minister of Belize, George Price, in visits to Mexico and other countries is asking for help so that "Guatemala will not invade the territory referred to."

President Lucas stated categorically to the journalists that "Guatemala will at no time invade Belize because we are respectful of international law.

"The United Nations wants independence given to the inhabitants of Belize and wants us to remain silent. They do not wish to arrive at a good understanding, which would be more to their advantage.

"If they (the Belizeans) would arrive at a satisfactory agreement with us, it would benefit them significantly, because we would collaborate with them. It is always better to live in agreement with your neighbor and, in my opinion, it would be better off for them to sign the Bases of Understanding and remain friends of Guatemala.

"In any event," the president added, "Guatemala will not invade Belize at any time; we are not an aggressor nation nor do we have any interest in destroying the people of Belize: they are our brothers even if we do have differences.

"We would never go to the extreme of invading Belize, which if it ever happened, instead of benefitting us, would bring us nothing but the world's condemnation."

9678

CSO: 3010/1615

DIPLOMATS DENY EEC LOAN REFUSAL FOR ESSEQUIBO DEVELOPMENT

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

TWO foreign diplomats in Guyana have said that they know nothing about a European Economic Community (EEC) decision to refuse to give loans to Guyana for development of its Essequibo Region, as was claimed last week by Venezuela's Foreign Minister, Senor Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco.

Reports from Caracas on Saturday stated that Senor Zambrano Velasco had said that the EEC took the decision to deny Guyana aid to develop the Essequibo area, which is being claimed by Venezuela.

British High Commissioner to Guyana, Philip Mallet, reportedly told IPS Sunday that he did not believe the report since "it sounds like absolute nonsense."

IPS reported him as saying

that while it was not impossible for such a decision to be taken since he could not speak for the nine other EEC countries, he felt it was "highly improbable" and that he was confident that he would have been informed if such a major decision had been taken.

IPS also reported Dominic Menichini, the EEC representative in Guyana, as saying he would be "totally surprised" if the report was accurate.

He said EEC policy and the conditions of the Lome Convention, stipulated that there should be no political interference in the granting of loans to a "partner" IPS reported: Guyana is a member of the ACP group and is a 'partner' under the Lome agreement.

Menichini IPS added said several programmes expected to be finalised by the EEC are in the territory being claimed by Venezuela, and he would be totally surprised if such a major decision was taken and he was not consulted.

CSO: 3025/183

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO IRAQ--President Forbes Burnham yesterday noted the significant strides made in the friendship and co-operation between Guyana and Iraq since his visit to the Middle Eastern nation last year. In a message sent yesterday to his Iraqi counterpart President Saddam Hussein on the occasion of that country's National Day which is being observed today Cde. Burnham said: "The Government and people of Guyana join me in extending to you, the Government and people of Iraq warm and fraternal greetings on the occasion of your National Day. "The friendship and co-operation between our two governments and peoples have made significant strides since my memorable visit last year to your beautiful and progressive country. We look forward in the years ahead to the continuous development of the close bonds existing between our two countries, in our bilateral relations and our co-operation in the Non-Aligned Movement and other international organs in which we participate. May I take the opportunity to wish you personal health and happiness and progress and prosperity for the people of Iraq." Guyana and Iraq established diplomatic relations in September 1974. Guyana opened a diplomatic mission in Baghdad the Iraqi capital last year and Guyana's High Commissioner to Britain, Dr. Cedric Grant, is accredited to Iraq. Guyana, however has direct representation in Iraqi through Charge d'Affaires, Donald Abrams. [Text] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 14 Jul 81 p 1]

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR--Guyana's staunch support for the principles of non-alignment and her active contribution to the political and economic emancipation of mankind were lauded today when the new Yugoslav Ambassador presented his credentials at State House. In presenting his letters of credence to Prime Minister Cde P.A. Reid, Dr Janko Lazarevski said that Guyana's efforts aimed at total decolonisation and freedom from any domination were important for Guyana's prosperity as well as for the common progress of the world. The Ambassador noted that Guyana and Yugoslavia had successfully developed relations and co-operation in all directions. He, however, remarked that there were still some unused possibilities and conditions for acceleration of future developments of bilateral relations. Particularly in the economic field. And in his reply to the Yugoslav envoy Prime Minister Reid indicated that the Yugoslav development strategy had been a source of inspiration and guidance in Guyana's efforts to develop a socialist society based on equality and justice for all. The Prime Minister drew attention to the complex international climate which he said manifests tendencies that threaten adherence to principles such as non-interference in the internal affairs of states, territorial integrity and economic and social development. He termed the presence of the new Yugoslav representative a positive manifestation of the growing relations between the two

countries and the opportunities which they will provide. [Text] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 15 Jul 81 p 3]

PPP PROTEST ACTIVITIES--The People's Progressive Party has organised a series of public activities in various parts of the country under the slogan 'Fight for Democracy and a Living Wage' and to mark the death anniversaries of Michael Forde, Bholanauth Parmanand and Jagan Ramessar. Michael Forde was killed on July 16, 1964, in a bomb blast. The bomb which was placed in the bookshop under the Party's headquarters by the PNC, exploded while Forde was taking it out of the building after discovering it. The bookshop where he worked now bears his name in honour of his heroic deed. On July 16, 1973, Bholanauth Parmanand and Jagan Ramessar were killed by the security forces on the Corentyne. That was the day of the infamous 1973 general elections. The two PPP stalwarts were murdered while defending the ballot boxes which were being stolen by the GDF. The schedule of the meetings is as follows: There will be lectures at L.B.I ECD, on July 14; Boeraserie at Janki Persuad's residence on July 16, and Success, ECD, on July 17. On July 15 there will be a cultural programme at Ogle Community Centre. On July 16, there will be a procession from No. 63 Village to the graveside of Parmanand and Ramessar where a wreath-laying ceremony will be performed at 4.30 p.m. Later the same day two public meetings will be held. On July 17 there will be a wreath-laying ceremony at the graveside of Michael Forde at the La Repentir Cemetery in the morning and a lecture and cultural performance at Freedom House, 41, Robb Street, Lacytown in the evening. [Text] [Georgetown MIRROR in English 12 Jul 81 p 3]

RICE FOR LIBYA--The last shipment of 2,500 tons of long-grained white rice, which will complete an original order of 5,000 tons, will leave Port Georgetown tomorrow for Libya, an official of the Guyana Rice Board said yesterday. And a contract to supply a further 10,000 tons of white rice has been signed between the GRB and the Libyan Government. Up to late yesterday loading operations were going on at the Guyana National Engineering Corporation's wharf. The vessel had to be loaded at the GNEC wharf since the GRB's wharf, which was destroyed by fire some four years ago, is in the process of being rehabilitated. Meanwhile, it is hoped that the Board would find it possible to ship part of the new 10,000 tons contract later in the year. The Bauxite Industry Development Company (BIDCO) is acting as shipping agent for the GRB. [Text] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 15 Jul 81 p 20]

CSO: 3025/185

CHINCHILLA HEADS DELEGATION TO MANAGUA

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The Armed Forces Chief of Staff, General Mario Enrique Chinchilla Carcamo, will represent the president of the Republic, General Policarpo Paz Garcia, on the second anniversary of the Sandinist Revolution which will be held tomorrow in Managua, Nicaragua.

Chinchilla Carcamo heads a large governmental delegation which will travel today to that capital composed of the minister of foreign affairs, Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, the Commander of the First Infantry Battalion, Col Hubert Bodden Caceres, the staff chief of protocol, Jorge Coello, the lawyer Oberto Perdomo Paredes, virtual ambassador to Nicaragua and Capt Daniel Lopez Carballo, aide-de-camp to General Chinchilla.

In this way the national authorities are responding to a direct invitation from the Nicaraguan Government Junta of National Reconstruction, in a gesture which has been considered one of good will and of interest on the part of our government toward Nicaragua.

As one may recall, Honduras has assented to public functions of this nature last year, with the same objective when a similar delegation was sent headed by the chief of staff of the armed forces.

Unofficially, it was said that the envoys of General Paz Garcia will take advantage of their stay in Managua to hasten the approval by the Nicaraguan Government of the new ambassador to that country.

Also, a series of subjects related to Central American problems will be discussed in light of a forthcoming foreign ministers regional summit conference.

9678

CSO: 3010/1615

BUSINESSMEN CLAIM DECREE 14-54 HAS STIMULATED SMUGGLING

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] San Pedro Sula--Businessmen and merchants of the northwestern zone of the country asserted in LA PRENSA in this city that one of the negative aspects of Decree 14-54, issued by the government, is that it has stimulated smuggling in the areas bordering on Guatemala and El Salvador.

The businessmen, members of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Cortes, stated that the foregoing statements stem from proof they have gathered, that certain specific articles coming from Guatemala have not been imported by our country because of the high tax levied by that country in retaliation to 14-54. Nevertheless, these articles are found for sale in some stores especially in the western and northern zones of the country.

In the case of smuggling Salvadoran merchandise and articles, the situation is still worse, inasmuch as up to now there is no bilateral treaty in force and a large amount of articles which formerly were purchased in Guatemala are now being bought in El Salvador, without paying any tax, which means that they are being smuggled into the country.

The businessmen from the northwestern zone are victims of this illegal type of competition only a few days after Guatemala announced increased the the vigilance of the Arauca customs tariff.

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CSO: 3010/1615

DRAFT OF NEW NATIONALITY BILL QUESTIONED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24, 25 Jun 81

[24 Jun 81 pp 1, 12]

[Text] At a round-table discussion held at the premises of Independent CONAPRO [National Producers Cooperative] Monday evening, three well-known jurists made a detailed analysis of the pros and cons of the proposed nationality bill now before the State Council.

The jurists, Drs Enrique Sotelo Borgen, Mauricio Lacayo and Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero, expressed various opinions about the bill in question and agreed that the fundamental right of Nicaraguans to preserve their nationality is being placed in grave danger.

Speaking from personal experience as a lawyer by profession and as the representative of UPANIC [Agricultural Producers Union] to the State Council, Dr Mauricio Lacayo made an earnest appeal to the other government members to study the proposed nationality bill more thoroughly in view of its importance and possible consequences to every Nicaraguan.

"First," the jurist said, "Article 2 of the bill commits a serious error in including under the heading 'Nationals' a clause which reads: 'Foreigners who have performed meritorious service to the country deserve to be considered nationals.'"

"I consider this a serious injustice toward Nicaraguan nationals, for we are going so far as to define foreigners as Nicaraguan nationals; it is therefore my opinion that this clause should be deleted from Article 2 or else better explained, since, at the end, it says: 'Equality of all Nicaraguans before the law forbids any distinction to be made between those born in the country and those born abroad.'"

Dr Mauricio Lacayo then referred to Article 3 which contains the following clause designated as a): "Those born outside of Nicaragua of originally Nicaraguan father or mother may, within 5 years after reaching their majority or emancipation status, request Nicaraguan citizenship upon renouncing their previous citizenship."

"Here I believe there is an inconsistency, since so-called internationalists, whose presence is being so strongly felt in our country at present, are required to spend only 2 years before being permitted to become naturalized, whereas the child of a Nicaraguan father or mother, who has our blood, must wait 5 years after reaching his or her majority," Lacayo said.

"Clause b) of Article 3 also benefits the internationalist in that, after residing in Nicaragua 1 year and then marrying a Nicaraguan woman, he can become naturalized 1 year later," Ir Lacayo added.

"I also detect inconsistencies in Articles 5 and 6 of the nationality bill; it would be well to discuss these articles more thoroughly," Attorney Lacayo said.

"Article 6 disturbs me considerably inasmuch as I can see political influence in the law which should not exist; rather, it should be conceived or designed to try to include such influence after the law is established; for, in principle, a law reflects the situation of the one who creates it and, afterwards, it is released by its creator to try to provide generalized solutions for everyone."

Article 7 reads verbatim: "Nicaraguan citizenship will be taken away without recourse from those who are condemned for treason, those who fight at the side of Nicaragua's enemies or support those enemies in any way and those sanctioned by the penal code through executory sentence."

In this connection, Dr Mauricio Lacayo said it is very easy to qualify people as "traitors to the country" without sharing any responsibility for such individuals. "I believe, therefore," he said, "that loss of citizenship through this article should be made compatible with the provisions of the penal code."

Lastly, in his analysis Dr Mauricio Lacayo said that more study should be given to other provisions of Article 7 on loss of citizenship; for example, the article says that "citizenship will also be taken away from Nicaraguans who engage in armed service in a foreign country when expressly prohibited from such acts by the Nicaraguan Government.

"Nicaraguans who refuse to aid in the defense of the country in case of foreign aggression may also be deprived of their citizenship."

In this regard, Dr Lacayo remarked that certain leaders of the revolutionary movement content that there are two classes of citizens in Nicaragua--those who are militant and those who are not--and that their objective is to try to discriminate between the two.

"I am of the opinion that those who are militant are as Nicaraguan as those who are not," Lacayo said.

[25 Jun 81 p 6]

[Article by Sotelo Borgen]

[Text] Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen, in turn, stressed the proposed bill's importance to the citizenry in general and made it a point to congratulate Independent CONAPRO for its initiative in dealing with the subject at the people's level and in front of a large group of independent journalists.

"It is necessary for everything to be known about this law, and it is the news media who are called upon to enlighten the citizenry on the errors and injustices which may be committed by a law which is handled initially by the State Council," Dr Borgen said.

"I perceive a number of pitfalls which may later be regretted: in its 18 articles the nationality law covering Nicaraguans has many positive points, but there are also many negative points which need greater study and astute analysis.

"Generally speaking, I must say that nationality laws in all constitutions vary very little," Sotelo Borgen said.

"In political constitutions of the past these laws have consisted of only 8 articles, but the articles were well designed, clearly written and legally sound.

"I believe it would have been better to review previous constitutions, particularly the nationality law portion, since that law is commonly found in Central American, Caribbean and South American countries, and incorporate in our law those aspects which are applicable to Nicaragua at this time.

"I believe that the nationality law of the past contained great Central American spirit; the present law does not; and, in fact, the citizenry is greatly alarmed at the possible consequences of the implementation of this law in two aspects.

"One of these has already been taken up by Dr Mauricio Lacayo; it is that pertaining to loss of citizenship; for the new law contains exceptions which are quite variable and easy to interpret so that a variety of sanctions of a political nature could be applied to those with whom we are not in agreement relative to the conduct of the present revolutionary process," he said.

"For example.

"Article 7, Paragraph 3 of the bill says: 'Those who in any manner support,' in reference to sanctions of the penal code for alleged treason.

"Who is going to qualify this support?

"This can be subject to improper applications, gross injustices involving denial of citizenship to worthy citizens, worthy citizens, worthy fellow countrymen, merely because at a given moment that citizenship is not suitable.

"The other aspect is where the bill says: 'Those who refuse to aid in the defense of the country in case of foreign aggression' (without specifying what type of foreign aggression).

"If it is aggression of one country toward another, yes; but if it is aggression of another kind, let us say Nicaraguan individuals or citizens who carry out an assault and involve innocent bystanders, then the law lends itself to gross injustices," he asserted.

"Therefore, this part should be subjected to a very thorough and careful examination to obviate what the people are now thinking, since people interpret things in a very special way.

"For example, you have heard the following statement: 'He who is not a militiaman and does not belong to the militia loses his citizenship;' that is how they interpret this; and, in fact, that is how it could be interpreted by those who refuse to aid in the defense of the country.

"And this could happen," Dr Sotelo Borgen said. "A threat, an armed movement or acts of a general nature could occur in 'Podunk,' and it could be that no actual state of war exists but that general mobilization is ordered; at this point injustices could be committed depriving those who do not consider it necessary to participate in said military mobilization," he said.

With regard to the nationality law's partiality toward so-called "internationalists," Borgen had this to say:

"All this needs to be better interpreted; when will the 2 years of residence begin?

"Who can be considered foreigners who have performed those services?

"What interpretation can be given to this juridical concept?

"In my opinion," he added, "it would then be very easy for Mr Bowdler of the United States to consider himself Nicaraguan, and rightly so, for he aided considerably in ousting the dictatorship; his intervention was opportune at a difficult time for the Nicaraguans, and it is only fair that, if the nationality law is ratified, this right should be given to Mr Bowdler.

"The same applies to Don Jose Figueres, Carlos Andres Perez, Omar Torrijos and many others who aided in overthrowing the dictatorship," he asserted.

Dr Borgen said in conclusion: "With this nationality law Nicaraguans are treated less fairly than the internationalists to whom, it seems, the government wants to give more protection, rights and privileges."

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BELAUNDE TERRY INTERVIEWED ON ANDEAN PACT, CURRENT ISSUES

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 15 Jul 81 p A-2

[Report on interview with Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of Peru, at Francisco Pizarro Presidential Palace on 8 Jul 81 by Augusto Montesinos Hurtado: "Peru Wants Adjustments in Andean Subregional Pact"]

[Text] Lima, 14 July--Making an unusual allowance, architect Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of Peru, granted a long exclusive interview to EL NACIONAL last Wednesday. It was held in his office at the Francisco Pizarro Presidential Palace at 1830 hours.

Belaunde wore an elegant blue jacket and gray slacks. He nicely asked about writer Arturo Uslar Pietri whom he said he greatly admired. He also recalled his friendship with the founder of our newspaper, Henrique Otero.

In the course of 1-1/2 hours of conversation, the president covered different topics including: the Andean Pact; the economic situation; terrorism; the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] crisis; fears of a coup d'etat; the possibility that Gen Luis Cisneros, present army chief of staff, would become minister of defense in October; and his refusal to let the Holy Father intervene as mediator in the border conflict between Ecuador and Peru concerning the El Condor Mountains.

The conversation revealed the Peruvian chief of state's extraordinary knowledge of geography. It is admirable the way he remembers the names of rivers and villages.

While we talked, he asked his aide-de-camp, Com Abel Rondon, to bring the maps of the highway bordering the jungle, his most cherished project when he became president in 1963. When we asked about the concrete proposals that Peru wants to make to the Andean Pact, architect Belaunde leaned back in his green chair and answered slowly. He said that Peru is convinced that the Andean Pact must continue forward. It has great hope for this integrationist agreement. In relation to Decision 24 or any other decision, it only wants it to adjust to the changing conditions, the acquired experience. Then he showed the report on the Andean Pact that his advisers had sent him that very day but he did not reveal its contents.

President Belaunde is a man who hardly ever gets upset or angry. Nevertheless, one question from this reporter succeeded in making him angry. It was when he was asked: "What do you think about the statements by deputy Miguel Angel Mufarech of the Popular Christian Party when he said that the only thing Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa's economic policy does is take Peru out of the Andean Pact in order to favor and benefit the multinational enterprises?"

Belaunde, very upset, said: "There is no answer to that language. You understand that that type of observation cannot be taken seriously. I do not take it seriously." I immediately asked if he felt that the crisis of the Andean Pact should be handled at the presidential level.

He quickly answered: "I do not think so. I think the ministers can meet." EL NACIONAL sought the chief of state's opinion on the economic model being applied in Peru. "What was the difference between the economic model in Brazil, Chile and Argentina and what is being put into practice now in Peru?" Without thinking long, Belaunde stated: "Actually, our government is trying to achieve stability; that is, to take measures to control inflation." Concerning oil, he confided that the Western company has discovered "a very promising well that is now being drilled. There are many more indications and we will sign a contract with Shell on Friday."

APRA Crisis Is Temporary

We asked him if the differences with the FFAA [Armed Forces] had been ironed out and he said yes, everything was already settled.

The president showed us a number of plans and explained the highways that are being built. We asked about national politics, including the APRA crisis. EL NACIONAL asked him if he thought this crisis affected Peruvian democracy. Belaunde shook his head and said: "I believe it is a temporary crisis and that APRA will recover. When an election approaches, they will surely reunite. I believe that Haya de la Torre's message is a message that has content and that will last."

Continuing with national politics, we touched on the National Agreement Pact he proposed to the political parties. He revealed: "I believe that, until now, there has been a satisfactory response. It was never my intention to sit down at a table and sign a paper."

Concerning the meeting that he had with the united leftist parties, the president told us: "It was very satisfactory. Now much has been said about my getting out of the frying pan and into the fire and that I fought with the left. Well, if this were true, I did a lot of work."

No Coup d'Etat

We emphasized the National Agreement Pact and the role that APRA and the left play in it. The president expressed his fears of a coup d'etat although he assured us that he is strong. Look at his response: "I believe that APRA and the left know that the present situation, although not an ideal situation for them, is the most favorable possible because, without a democratic government, those parties have no future. Without a democratic government, we have 10 years of military dictatorships. They are aware of this and are not going to stretch things any further than necessary in order to avoid ending the democratic government." EL NACIONAL immediately asked if he thought that there could be a coup d'etat. Belaunde firmly said: "No, I do not think so. I feel very safe here."

Speaking about foreign policy, we had the opportunity to ask about an Ecuadoran deputy's proposal to have the Pope mediate the conflict with Peru. The Peruvian

president, visibly upset, answered: "Peru--the Foreign Ministry and the government --feel that the Rio de Janeiro protocol and its appendices contain all the instruments necessary to carry out that treaty.

"Before passing on to another point, I want to repeat my intention to have the most cordial relations with Ecuador as with all our neighbors."

Returning to national politics, we asked for confirmation of the rumors in the political corridors that the present army chief of staff, Gen Luis Cisneros, would be named minister of defense. Belaunde said: "We still have not planned changes. Obviously, there will have to be some adjustments in October because there will be changes in the navy due to the retirement of almost an entire grade. This will obviously be reflected in some way in the government."

When we asked the president about terrorism and the denunciations of the church, he simply did not respond. He evaded the answer skillfully, stating: "Terrorism in Peru, from the material point of view, has cost us 500 million soles or \$1 million in losses.

"Now there are public servants who have been wounded or killed. In any case, those accused of terrorism are in the hands of the judicial branch. Since we have been in office, the judicial branch has been independent."

The interview was long and detailed about topics like river integration which we will report on at another time. He also spoke about Venezuela, acknowledged the aid and said that there are joint projects in the jungle. On investments, he said that the Russians are in the Olmos group, a project for hydroelectric irrigation in which the United Kingdom and Sweden also participate.

Finally he explained that the Peruvian economic model erected by the military governments of General Velasco and General Morales Bermudez has been dismantled and that the face of Peru has been changed with 207 legislative decrees. Now his government is ready to really take off, once all these barriers have been eliminated.

There was an effusive farewell after 1-1/2 hours of cordial conversation with the Peruvian president.

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REPORT ON 1975 PLOT TO TURN COUNTRY INTO SOVIET SATELLITE

Lima OIGA in Spanish 6 Jul 81 pp 28-33

[Text] When Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez, commanding general of the army, prime minister and minister of war since January 1975, rebelled in Tacna on 29 August 1975, he immediately received support from Gen Leonidas Rodriguez Figueroa, commanding general of the II Military Region which includes the powerful armored division. He was also supported by Gen Jorge Fernandez Maldonado and Gen Miguel Angel de la Flor Valle. Inside the palace, Gen Jose Graham Hurtado, chief of the all-powerful COAP [Advisory Committee of the Presidency], and the no less powerful Augusto Zimmermann Zavala, Velasco's press secretary, were also involved in the conspiracy. Gen Arturo Valdez, secretary of the cabinet, was also in on the secret.

What was the reason for this strange behavior from the men closest to Velasco, the colonels--today division generals--who accompanied him or advised him in the military coup of 3 October 1968? Below is the history of the risk that the republic of Peru ran of becoming a "popular democracy" in the Cuban style, incorporated into the Soviet orbit, and how an institutional movement managed to avert it. This history sheds light on the behavior of those men who called themselves "Velasquistas" to the end ("Chino, we are with you until death") and who proclaimed that the revolution would never be contaminated by foreign doctrines, whether capitalist or communist.

Velasco's Change

It is not known why or at what precise moment there was an abrupt change in Velasco's thinking concerning the men tied to international communism who, from the beginning, had embraced the cause of the 3 October revolution. It could have been the events of 5 February 1975 when, after blaming the CIA and APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] for the looting and fires that occurred that day in the capital, many top government officials, including Velasco, noted suspicious and disturbing actions by the agitators and those who had to reestablish order. Leonidas Rodriguez' delay in sending out the tanks and mobilizing the army to protect the city left defenseless by lack of police vigilance and then the fierce repression that he unleashed could have opened the eyes of the sick general. However, a more exact date for General Velasco's changed attitude toward communism could be the beginning of July of that same year when Velasco had absolute certainty that the business discussed in the cabinet meetings was immediately known in full detail by the Cuban Embassy in Lima under Commander Nunez Jimenez, host and guide to members of the revolutionary government and its civilian advisers whom he took, one by

one or in groups, to Havana. These serious leaks--along with other conduct--were known to Velasco because of indiscreet conversations he overheard between doctors and rehabilitation specialists who attended him first at the Military Hospital and later at his residence.

Certainly July marks the time Velasco took a belligerent stance toward the communist sectors in Peru. That month he denounced the infiltration in the newspapers "of people with a different ideology from the defined ideology of the revolutionary government with the intention of using those organs of expression for different objectives than those that inspired the socialization of the press." At the beginning of August, using the authoritarian methods that the "comrades" had applauded before, he closed the magazine MARKA and exiled almost its entire staff. At the same time, Velasco cleverly maneuvered to maintain his image of independent radicalism through actions like the expropriation of the Marcona Mining Corporation.

It is not known whether Velasco had detailed reports of the plans to make the country communist and the conspiracy that was brewing to relieve him of command of the revolution. The sudden postponement of General Morales Bermudez' trip to southern Peru at the end of June and beginning of July might have warned Velasco that something was hatching. After all, when he was commanding general of the army, he had postponed a trip to Buenos Aires in 1968 to stage the October coup. It is known that reports from a steward devoted to him who had heard fragments of conversations between De la Flor, Leonidas Rodriguez and Fernandez Maldonado during a palace dinner gave Velasco more than suspicions that a coup was being planned. Later, in a meeting at Gen Pedro Richter Prada's home, Velasco treated Leonidas Rodriguez harshly. However, Velasco did nothing to stop the coup, perhaps because, as Leonidas Rodriguez himself confessed later, Velasco was already too sick from a cerebral hemorrhage in February.

Those Two Are Communists

Velasco did know where the coup would come from. On the afternoon of 29 August, he convoked the cabinet to report on Morales Bermudez' rebellion and the refusal of the commanders of the different military regions to communicate with him. He said: "I thank those of you who are here for attending. Only two are missing--Fernandez Maldonado and Leonidas Rodriguez." (The latter was not a minister but, as commanding general of the II Region based in Lima, had no excuse not to be at the palace at that moment to reaffirm his loyalty to the "head of the revolution.") "You know very well that those two are communists who are trying to sell Peru to the Soviets. It does not surprise me that they are not here at the palace but in the barracks, disrupting military discipline. I beg you to keep General Morales Bermudez from the intrigues of these two Cuban agents."

Nevertheless, Velasco's fall was only another link in the plan to transform Peru into a "socialist state." Therefore, Morales' coup was welcomed by all the Muscovite and Cuban interests. The new president had demonstrated quiet loyalty to the Cuban revolution when he was personally taken to Havana by Nunez Jimenez.

The first step taken in the second phase was, therefore, to move Fernandez Maldonado from his desk at the Ministry of Energy and Mines--where he had nothing to do--and make him chief of the Army General Staff, a position that should have gone to Graham as the most senior officer after Vargas Prieto whom Morales made head of

the Government Junta as commanding general of the army, minister of war and prime minister. Fernandez Maldonado acceded to these positions months later (January 1976) when Vargas Prieto retired. Leonidas Rodriguez' loyalty to Morales was rewarded with the retention of his position as commanding general of the II Region and his appointment as chief of SINADI [National Information System]. Graham continued as chief of COAP and De la Flor as foreign minister. Gen Arturo Valdez remained secretary of the cabinet.

One of the first decisions of the second phase was to revise the Inca Plan. That involved Fernandez Maldonado, Leonidas Rodriguez and Graham. These last two, however, retired in October, causing great turmoil. They were not the only ones, though. Fernandez Maldonado, La Vera Velarde and De la Flor remained and, with their civilian advisers, began to promote the Tupac Amaru Plan as an attempt to "perfect" the famous Inca Plan.

Brig Gen Carlos Bobbio Centurion, commanding general of CIMP [Military Training Center of Peru], had been named the army representative to the discussions of the Tupac Amaru Plan.

Who Was Bobbio Centurion?

In January 1969, when the EPF [Government Oil Enterprise] took over the administration of the former International Petroleum Company, then Colonel Bobbio had been appointed general manager, the position that he also held when the EPF became PETROPERU [State Petroleum Agency]. He was promoted to brigade general in 1973 while still manager of PETROPERU. Years later, Bobbio was appointed commanding general of CIMP.

At the end of 1975 and the beginning of 1976, General Bobbio began to notice the efforts being made to transform the new Tupac Amaru Plan into an instrument to make Peru a Soviet satellite. He commented on this to his military colleagues, saying: "The only thing missing is to put here at the end, /this plan is a true copy of the political and social organization of Cuba/ [in boldface]." Right then, this soldier began his tenacious fight against a communist plan that he and very few others had glimpsed. (Earlier, even before Velasco, General Mercado Jarrin had confided to our editor his fears that the Cuban infiltration would cause the country to fall into the Soviet orbit.) Bobbio was not alone in this attempt; he had the support of the navy officers, participants in the Tupac Amaru Plan, who had agreed with his criticisms from the beginning.

Soldiers to Barracks, Communists to Power

One of the things that Bobbio noted was that the plans for the return of the armed forces "to their barracks" would leave the entire state system under the control of the "civilian friends of the revolution"--that is, the Red infiltrators in the government--through the so-called "organisms of participation." The army would remain under the control of the next president of the "socialist republic," Jorge Fernandez Maldonado, and his followers--La Vera, De la Flor, Valdez Palacio, etc. The press would be in the hands of Leonidas Rodriguez (who would reassume his duties). It meant the complete take-over of the government by the communist advisers of Fernandez Maldonado and company. Bobbio Centurion said later: "I had been watching them since January."

Fernandez Maldonado committed the mistake of thinking that he did not have enemies. He and Leonidas Rodriguez were careful to keep insisting on the independence of the Peruvian revolution and the lack of commitment to international communism. They believed that they had deceived their comrades in arms, the majority of whom did believe that they were carrying out an original, Peruvian revolution. That was the first big mistake Fernandez Maldonado made.

Fernandez Maldonado Begins Conspiracy

On Thursday, 8 July, either safely assuming that the situation was ripe or believing it necessary to get ahead of the maneuvers of Morales Bermudez--who was not sleeping or willing to be used as a screen--Fernandez Maldonado convoked all the general officers to the General Command of the Army (Avenida Arequipa). Very few knew why until Fernandez Maldonado began to speak. His explanation was a tremendous invective against the navy and the United States, a country which he accused of conspiring with the navy to remove him from office. He added that there were general officers in the army who maintained relations with the navy, surely referring to the work on the Tupac Amaru Plan by Bobbio and the navy. The silence that followed these statements was broken by Gen Carlos Bobbio Centurion who found the long awaited opportunity to talk about what he believed was going on in the government. Bobbio said that it was necessary to point out, once and for all, that a group of officers skilled in the art of politics was leading the armed forces to take positions that the majority of the officers did not understand, abusing the military hierarchy. He said that it did not make sense to attack the United States because Peru was a country that needed capital that could not come from anywhere other than the United States. To close the doors of this country meant becoming dependent on one single power and the revolution would lose its independence. He rejected the attack on the navy because this was one of the national defense forces which could not be mistreated. Bobbio, who had very good relations and very good friends in the navy, said that the idea that the navy wanted to remove Fernandez Maldonado was pure fantasy since the navy knew that the army would never permit another branch to become involved in its internal affairs.

To Fernandez Maldonado's surprise, no one stood up to refute Bobbio. On the contrary, Jorge Miro Quesada Caceres, who had just been promoted to brigade general, spoke up, although less emphatically, and said something similar as did Gen Juan Schroth Carlin, chief of the National Intelligence Service.

Facing this situation of open rebellion, Fernandez Maldonado, pale with anger, abruptly interrupted the meeting. He immediately told the colonels that they were wasting time and that the meeting had been convoked by him, Fernandez Maldonado. However, he did not bring up the conspiracy by the United States and the navy again at this meeting; other matters were discussed.

Providential Retirement

On the following day, Friday, 9 July, Bobbio Centurion arrived at the offices where they were working on the Tupac Amaru Plan. He received a document which asked him to retire. Bobbio gathered up his papers and immediately returned to his unit, CIMP. He called in his second in command, Col Luis Villacorta, and showed him the document.

Villacorta immediately convoked all the CIMP commanders.

This center mainly consists of officers; there are very few lower grades. A meeting was held and all unanimously agreed that Bobbio should not agree to retire. No other decision was made at that time; they merely endorsed their commanding general.

Later, one of the officers who attended that meeting said: "We did not know where we were headed." The agreement was that Bobbio would not retire and that was all. It was not a political movement but an institutional one, contrary to the political past of the armed forces. Many understood that Fernandez Maldonado wanted to eliminate an obstacle to his private political aims; they wanted to stop his maneuvers. The decision of the officers, consulted democratically, was an act that was not premeditated or planned; it arose spontaneously. Later Bobbio said: "If we had planned it, it would not have worked as well." He was referring to what happened later.

Order to Attack CIMP

When Fernandez Maldonado learned of the decision taken at the CIMP meeting, he ordered the special forces of Las Palmas (airborne divisions and commandos) to attack CIMP. Chorrillos residents were alarmed when members of the special forces commanded by Gen Guillermo Schroth Carlin surrounded the CIMP buildings while a helicopter flew over.

However, CIMP had modern defensive and offensive war materiel. All the personnel assumed positions of defense, even the cadets. They remained, ignoring their instructions to go home, because they also supported their commanding general. In the early hours of the afternoon, shots were heard and the fight began. One member of the special forces was wounded and was quickly brought to CIMP's infirmary where he was treated. With this attitude, the CIMP personnel showed that they had nothing against their attackers whom they repelled from the beginning.

At about 1600 hours, the firing stopped. Gen Arbulu Galliani, chairman of the Joint Command, went into CIMP. Gen Guillermo Schroth Carlin entered minutes later. Talks were held but no solution to the situation was reached. Lima was seething with rumors. The city, like the entire country, had been subject to a curfew since 5 February. After midnight, it could be seen that the navy had blocked access to the building on Avenida Salaverry. The army was confined to barracks. All the CIMP buildings remained guarded by armed personnel on the roofs. The doors were guarded by commandos dressed in black berets and vests.

On the following day, Saturday the 10th, another mediating committee entered CIMP, this time made up by Gen Juan Schroth, Gen Pedro Richter Prada and Gen Luis Cisneros Vizquerra. They were told that the only thing under discussion was that CIMP did not agree with General Bobbio's retirement and that it had nothing to do with the demonstrations that were occurring in different parts of the city. During the long talks held between the mediators and the rebels, General Bobbio made a decision. He did not want to compromise his officers but neither could he accept Fernandez Maldonado's order. He presented his suggestion--his departure and Fernandez Maldonado's. Bobbio preferred to sacrifice his own career in order to prevent consummation of the plan to make the country communist. He was given guarantees

that there would not be any reprisals against the officers who accompanied him. Bobbio resigned as did his second in command, Col Luis Villacorta, to emphasize the demand that no one else be asked to retire.

At this time, Fernandez Maldonado committed his second major mistake which was his downfall. Everyone already knew that the CIMP movement was institutional, that it was nothing more than a protest against Fernandez Maldonado's order. However, Fernandez Maldonado issued communiques stating that Bobbio and the CIMP high command had tried to bring down Morales Bermudez' government. The newspapers published similar pronouncements attributed to the commanders of the different regions. The armed forces immediately discovered that these pronouncements were forged--like the one attributed to Gen Gonzalo Briceno, commanding general of the V Region based in Iquitos--and that all had been evidently written by Fernandez Maldonado's civilian advisers.

All day Saturday, Sunday and Monday, communiques of support to the revolution signed by the communist organizations grouped under the so-called "Front for Defense of the Revolution" appeared. On Monday, it was said that Richter, at that time inspector general of the army, would be the new commanding general of CIMP. The rumors came from EXPRESO and ULTIMA HORA, newspapers loyal to Fernandez Maldonado. To justify the appointment of a division general as CIMP commander which, until then, had been under a brigade general, it was said that the army had decided to expand the general command of that unit to include the Advanced War School, the Center for Advanced Military Studies, the Technical Army Schools, etc.

Fernandez Maldonado was playing his last cards. He wanted to eliminate Richter from the path to army chief of staff from which he could be catapulted to become commanding general, minister of war and prime minister.

However, the Joint Command was tired of Fernandez Maldonado. Bobbio had opened its eyes. On Tuesday, 13 July, Fernandez Maldonado himself recognized Gen Victor Lopez Mendoza as CIMP commander. On Friday, 16 July, the radio and television stations flashed bulletins that Fernandez Maldonado had just resigned along with Luis La Vera Velarde, chief of staff. On Saturday, 17 July, Morales Bermudez formed a new cabinet: De la Flor and Enrique Gallegos Venero left; Guillermo Arbulu Galliani replaced Fernandez Maldonado; Richter became army chief of staff; De la Puente came in to dismantle the Third World, pro-Cuban system of De la Flor; and Luis Arbulu Ibanez came in to reorganize the agrarian organizations dominated by the communists. That was the end of the first phase soldiers. A soldier who had accompanied Velasco in the 1968 coup d'etat, Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio, became prime minister.

In this way, the entire Cubanization system whose visible head was Fernandez Maldonado was dismantled. For a long time, Peru was in danger of seeing the project to make the country communist succeed, guided by General Fernandez Maldonado. No one knows when the project began although, due to the position assumed later by soldiers like Leonidas Rodriguez and Fernandez Maldonado, it is possible that this ambition already seethed in the brains of some colonels who sought Velasco out to head the coup of 3 October 1968.

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MINISTER JOSIE ACCUSED OF IMPROPER USE OF IMPORTED CEMENT

Castries THE VOICE in English 15 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] OPPOSITION Leader John Compton has accused Trade Minister Peter Josie of improperly handling the distribution of Government imported cement.

Mr. Compton said he was accosted on the street on Monday by an Officer of the Price Control Department who informed him that on Mr. Josie's instructions he was asked to approach elected members for their recommendations as to persons in the various constituencies who would be prepared to deal in cement.

Mr. Compton said that he was in opposition to such actions for two main reasons, stating: "First, I consider street accosting to be an improper way of seeking information from elected members. The telephone or a letter would have been the more appropriate way."

He said that his second reason was that he felt it also improper for the Minister to seek to involve constituency repre-

sentatives in the handling of Government's franchises warning that such practices would inevitably lead to political favouritism and corruption, which Mr. Josie had himself "vehemently denounced" in the past.

The opposition leader also pointed out that some people have not only been named, but have also been given free radio advertising time, adding: "If it is not too late I suggest that the availability of these cement agencies be advertised in the 'Gazette' and the Newspapers so that every interested St. Lucian may be given an opportunity.

"If this is not done it will be ample proof of your past denunciations of corruption was but a thin veneer of hypocrisy."

Efforts to contact Mr. Josie for a comment proved fruitless up to press time.

CSO: 3025/183

EDITORIALS RAP BISHOP; EXPATRIATE GRENADA PAPER HAILED

Welcome for THE GRENADIAN

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 7 Jul 81 p 8

[Text]

IT IS not easy to crush a people's will to be free. That is the lesson Mr. Maurice Bishop and his People's Revolutionary Government in Grenada are now in the terrible process of learning. And for them it looks like a long day's journey into night.

The Communist government which Mr. Bishop has set up in the Spice Isle will never be popularly accepted by the freedom-loving people of Grenada and it can only be maintained by a ruthless regime of fear, intimidation, coercion and the denial of human rights and constitutional freedoms.

Mr. Bishop's frantic and hypocritical effort to eliminate the free Press in Grenada is one dismal example. Shortly after his New Jewel Movement seized control of the island in the revolutionary coup of March 1979, Mr. Bishop unceremoniously snuffed out The Torchlight, Grenada's only independent newspaper.

A few weeks ago, some intrepid Grenadians decided to launch a new newspaper in defiance of the PRG's wishes. The publication did not get beyond its first issue, provoking a nasty piece of retroactive legislation from Mr. Bishop's gang.

The excuse given for crushing this attempt to reestablish a free Press in Grenada was that the newspaper was a medium of the US Central Intelligence Agency.

TRANSPARENT

Mr. Bishop then gratuitously declared that not until a media policy (said to be in the works) is produced, can the publication of any newspaper apart from the so-called Free West Indian, published by the Government, be permitted.

There is no one inside or outside of Grenada who is likely to be fooled by Mr. Bishop's transparent deceit. The fact is that as long as Mr. Bishop's totalitarian regime is in control, there will be no exercise of Press freedom in Grenada. It is as simple and brutal as that.

As in other countries ruled by Communist governments, "citizens of Grenada must have no independent organs of information, no fora for expressing their views on the state and administration of their country, freely and critically.

We find it tiresome that Mr. Bishop must continue to make excuses, to pretend that his revolutionary government is in the process of creating indigenous policies for Grenada when it is clear that the PRG regime is just another elongation of the Communist tentacle in the Caribbean and that their thinking on these matters is being done for them in Moscow and relayed to them via the Cubans.

Mr. Bishop, in fact, has acquired the conditioned reflex of all Communist dictators of seeing CIA bogeymen lurking in the shadows at every turn.

As a newspaper, we have been the first to recognise Mr. Bishop for what he is and to warn the rest of the region against the threat of the alien and aggressive ideology that possesses him and his government. We deplore the naivete and the stubborn self-delusion which some of our people here and in other parts of the Caribbean continue to regard his activities.

In this light, we are pleased to welcome the appearance of The Grenadian, a monthly newspaper-in-exile produced and published in Port-of-Spain and supported by Grenadians living in Trinidad and other countries.

FREEDOM-MINDED

We believe that we speak for all freedom-minded West Indians when we say that we wish the new organ

not only survival but success. Our hope is that those who live within Grenada itself and undertake to circulate The Grenadian will have the courage, prudence and wisdom such a task must need.

Clearly, The Grenadian is destined to incur the wrath of the People's Revolutionary Government who is expected to set about its suppression with the same single-minded fervour with which the fundamental freedoms of Grenadians have been destroyed.

We hope, therefore, the people behind The Grenadian understand the battle which they have joined and they would not surrender until they achieve their objective of "returning our beloved country to the state of complete freedom which its sons and daughters once enjoyed and which is enshrined in the United National Declaration of Human Rights."

Call for Area Action

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 13 Jul 81 p 8

[Text]

FREEDOM of the Press in Grenada officially expired a few days ago with the publication of a, so-called People's Law No. 18 of 1981. It died unmourned by most of the region's politicians and, in fact, cheered by some of them, so the way is now open for complete enslavement of the people of Grenada by Prime Minister — through — comp, Mr. Maurice Bishop, and his satellites, who are the vassals of Cuba's Dr. Fidel Castro, who is in turn the stooge of the Russian Government.

In Russia, Cuba, and Grenada it is not permitted to publish independent newspapers or other periodicals and it is certainly not prudent to utter in Cuba or Russia audible criticisms of the regime or dare to establish political parties seriously intending to replace the

org in power. These are all crimes against the national interest.

ABSOLUTE POWER

The fly-by-night law outlawing the free Press in Grenada contains a promise that publication of newspapers and other periodicals will be permitted after the formulation and publication of "the media code governing the publication of newspapers and the operations of the media as a whole".

This however is just another promise of Senor Bishop, another promise which we can predict from now will either never be kept or, if kept, will not return to the people of Grenada anything remotely resembling the freedom of the Press we enjoy in Trinidad and Tobago.

In fact, so desperate are Mr. Bishop and his cohorts to maintain absolute power in Grenada that they have given power to any member of the People's Revolutionary Army or the Grenada Police Service to arrest without warrant any persons even suspected of intending to break the law forbidding the printing, publishing, circulating or distributing any periodical except the Government's so-called Free West Indian.

With right of habeas corpus and the right of appeal in limbo, there is real risk that some of the people snatched by teenaged soldiers, who may themselves be unable to read anyway, will find themselves languishing in jail without trial for years at a time. And their crime could well be carrying around a copy of the Trinidad Guardian!

We say that Bishop and his colleagues constitute a threat not only to the people of Grenada but to the entire Caribbean Basin, if not beyond.

Our blinkered Caricom politicians must know that what is happening in Grenada may be merely Act I of a wider power play and that Russia and Cuba would never hesitate to use their airport in Grenada to mount an attack for the purpose.

Some of our more foolish political aspirants pretend that Grenada is going through some passing phase:

that's what the Russian people, the East Germans, the Poles, the Hungarians, and the Czechs, not to mention other East Europeans, thought a long time ago about the Russian Revolution or Russian occupation of their countries, as the case may be.

UNSPEAKABLE

We think that the time has come for the rest of the region to come to its senses. Even Mrs. Bishop has apparently come to hers.

We demand, therefore, that Caricom governments stop playing the fool and ostracise Grenada until the Government there restores to the people of Grenada their right to hold general elections, to have regular Parliament, and to own and publish freely any periodicals they desire.

Any other course is to encourage, to our own predictable detriment, the growth of an unspeakable tyranny.

We recommend that every genuine citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago be constantly on the alert to frustrate any intention on the part of the so-called Government of Grenada to interfere in any way with the peace, order and good government of this country.

Praise for Mrs Charles

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 21 Jul 81 p 8

[Text]

STRONG, brave words, Eugenia, and very welcome!

At last a West Indian leader has come out clearly and unmistakably against the illegal regime now in control of Grenada. As the first woman Prime Minister in the West Indies, Mrs. Eugenia Charles has won our unstinting admiration for her broadside against Mr. Bishop.

"We the Dominica Freedom Par-

ty now go on record as being against such continuing violations of the human rights and freedoms of the people of Grenada and do hereby strongly condemn both their arrival and their perpetuation.

"We also seriously deplore the adverse social and economic consequences to the rest of the region which the generally offensive Grenada situation is causing, and

hereby state our unwillingness to endure such deprivation for the sake of ideological folly.

FREEDOM LOVING

"Accordingly, we call on the revolutionary government of Grenada to immediately indicate some concern for the democratic rights and freedoms of the people of Grenada and to cause free and fair elections to be held on the island at the earliest possible date."

With that ringing call, we believe Mrs. Charles has firmly seized the moral leadership of the West Indies.

Where other leaders of the region have either failed to recognise Mr. Bishop's PRG for the menace that it is or lacked the political will to openly condemn it, Dominica's woman Prime Minister has shown the kind of perception and courage that should win her the respect of all freedom-loving West Indians.

There may be some, in fact, who take the view that what is happening in Grenada is strictly a problem for the people of the Spice Isle and they see any pronouncements about the situation as a form of interference in the internal affairs of another country.

We say that view betrays a dangerous form of myopia.

We believe that anyone holding that opinion cannot be true West Indians, they cannot have the freedom, peace, prosperity, economic and social welfare of the region at heart.

Also, they must be woefully ignorant of what has transpired in the world over the last 65 years and the unspeakable suffering inflicted

on a large proportion of the earth's people by the aggressive communist tyranny.

And now that this alien ideology has invaded our little part of the world, now that our neighbours in Grenada have fallen victim of this Godless, soul-destroying despotism, through Mr. Bishop's treachery, how can we remain complacent and keep an untroubled conscience?

The plight of the people of Grenada, denied all their basic constitutional rights including that of self determination through free elections, must move us not only to a sense of outrage but to action to contain the relentless imperialist ambitions of the Communists.

Having secured power through the barrel of a gun, with Cuban aid, Mr. Bishop now cannot tell his ideological masters to go away and let him do his own little thing in Grenada.

NOTHING LESS

With Mrs. Charles's call, we believe the need becomes imperative for a Caricom summit on the Grenada situation. It should be clear that we can afford to ignore the threat of Mr. Bishop's Marxist regime at our own peril.

The time has come for West Indian Governments, speaking with one voice, to tell Mr. Bishop that he must either return his country to the rule of law, free his fellow citizens from totalitarian rule, release all political prisoners or have them tried fairly — or face the full force of their ostracism. Nothing less will do.

We should not be too timid to take Eugenia's lead.

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